WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A simulation method comprising:

generating plural boundary points on a string formed on the surface of a material;

obtaining a first length of a line segment between the boundary points;

calculating a displacement of the boundary point according to a process model;

moving the boundary point by the displacement;

obtaining a second length of the line segment between the boundary points after the boundary point is moved; and

making reference to the first and second lengths to add or eliminate the boundary point.

2. A method as in claim 1, wherein

said moving the boundary point by the displacement comprises:

obtaining an accumulated displacement by accumulating the displacement; and

moving the boundary point by the accumulated displacement when the accumulated displacement is greater than a displacement tolerance and clearing the accumulated displacement.

3. A method as in claim 1, wherein

said making reference to the first and second lengths to add or eliminate said boundary points comprises:

adding a new boundary point to said line segment when said second length is greater than a value obtained by multiplying the first length by a first factor exceeding 1; and

obtaining the first length of a new line segment divided by the new boundary point.

4. A method as in claim 3, wherein the first factor is 4 or less.

5. A method as in claim 1, wherein

said making reference to the first and second lengths to add or eliminate said boundary points comprises:

eliminating one of the boundary points of the line segment when the second length is smaller than a value obtained by multiplying the first length by a second factor less than 1; and

obtaining the first length of a new line segment independent of the

eliminated boundary point.

6. A method as in claim 5, wherein the second factor is 0.25 or more.

7. A method as in claim 3, wherein

said making reference to the first and second lengths to add or eliminate the boundary point comprises:

eliminating one of the boundary points of the line segment when the second length is smaller than a value obtained by multiplying the first length by a second factor less than 1; and

obtaining the first length of a new line segment independent of the eliminated boundary point.

8. A method as in claim 7, wherein an inverse of the first factor accords to the second factor.

9. A simulator comprising:

a node displacement-calculating section calculating a displacement of a boundary point in accordance with a process model;

a node moving section moving the boundary point by the displacement;

a length-calculating section obtaining lengths of a line segment between the boundary points before and after the boundary point is moved; and

a regulating section adding or eliminating the boundary point by making reference to the lengths before and after the boundary point is moved.

10. A simulator as in claim 9, wherein;

said node moving section accumulates the displacement to obtain the accumulated displacement, moves the boundary point by the accumulated displacement when the accumulated displacement is greater than a displacement tolerance and clears the accumulated displacement.

11. A simulator as in claim 9, wherein;

said regulating section adds a new boundary point to the line segment when the length after the boundary point is moved is greater than a value obtained by multiplying the length before the boundary point is moved by a first factor which exceeds 1 and is 4 or less.

12. A simulator as in claim 9, wherein;

said regulating section eliminates one of the boundary points of

the line segment when the length after the boundary point is moved is smaller than a value obtained by multiplying the length before the boundary point is moved by a second factor which is 0.25 or more and less than 1.

13. A simulator as in claim 11, wherein;

said regulating section eliminates one of the boundary points of the line segment when the length after the boundary point is moved is smaller than a value obtained by multiplying the length before the boundary point is moved by a second factor which is 0.25 or more and less than 1.

14. A simulator as in claim 13, wherein a inverse of the first factor accords to the second factor.

15. A program which is executed by a computer, the program comprising:

obtaining a first length of a line segment between boundary points generated on a surface of a material;

calculating a displacement of the boundary point according to a process model;

moving the boundary point by the displacement;

obtaining a second length of the line segment between the boundary points after the boundary point is moved; and

making reference to the first and second lengths to add or eliminate the boundary point.

16. A program as in claim 15, wherein

said moving the boundary point by the displacement comprises:

obtaining an accumulated displacement by accumulating the displacement; and

moving the boundary point by the accumulated displacement when the accumulated displacement is greater than a displacement tolerance and clearing the accumulated displacement.

17. A program as in claim 15, wherein

said making reference to the first and second lengths to add or eliminate the boundary point comprises:

adding a new boundary point to the line segment when the second length is greater than a value obtained by multiplying the first length by a first factor which exceed 1 and is 4 or less; and

obtaining the first length of a new line segment divided by the new boundary point.

18. A program as in claim 15, wherein

said making reference to the first and second lengths to add or eliminate the boundary point comprises:

eliminating one of the boundary points of the line segment when the second length is smaller than a value obtained by multiplying the first length by a second factor which is 0.25 or more and less than 1; and

obtaining the first length of a new line segment independent of the eliminated boundary point.

19. A program as in claim 17, wherein

said making reference to the first and second lengths to add or eliminate the boundary point comprises:

eliminating one of the boundary points of the line segment when the second length is smaller than a value obtained by multiplying the first length by a second factor which is 0.25 or more and less than 1; and

obtaining the first length of a new line segment independent of the eliminated boundary point.

20. A program as in claim 19, wherein an inverse of the first factor accords to the second factor.